

Hutchison's Bargain Store.

It is always ahead in low prices. We may be a little slow in securing some styles of goods, but it pays to wait. Big Bargains is what we can show for it. The people who have to have the very first in the market of everything must pay extra. Strawberries, tomatoes, radishes and other vegetables do not taste natural in February and March or even in April. Neither do lawn, parasols, fans and the many summer goods look well too soon in the season, but they cost away up in the scale.

Our buyers are sending us some spring and summer goods now, and you are invited to compare prices. I may surprise you to know how much too much you have paid for these goods by being too hasty to believe the oft tale of the high priced stores. Goods are going higher and you'll not get the many more at even their high prices. Many who listen to the persuasive voice of the Syren have cause to regret it when they see how much less we ask for the same kind of goods.

New Dress Goods.

arriving in Fine, Medium and Cheap Blacks, Fancy and Plain, New Shade and Tints. SILKS at unusual value in novelties and New Shadings. Trim mings and Wash Goods in great variety. Our large Dry Goods Room is piled high with great Bargains. No tions, Underwear, Ribbons, and Cor sets in large stock. New Laces in variety. New Shirt Waists and Wrappers in spring and summer styles.

Remember We Make the Lowest Prices.

New Clothing Hats and Shoes.

We are showing values that will cause you to exclaim: "How can you sell such nice goods so cheap?" Well, it costs big expense to run some of the stores in this city, and they must have a profit on top of them. Can you see you must pay higher if you buy from such stores. You can judge other people by your own expenditures; if you keep a fine house, it requires large expenses. If you dress fine you must pay high for it; if you live high, it costs much money, and you must have a large income, and how are you to get the income when you have so much outgo?

CARPETS.

New carpets in Brussels, at 49c to 75c a yard. Velvets and Axminsters Ingrain and Cottage Carpets at very low prices. Mattings at 12 1/2 to 25c and the best values on the market.

WALL PAPERS.

50,000 bolts to choose from. Prices at 4c a bolt up. We claim to sell at prices no house will match; hence our sales are very large and our purchases beyond any other house in the city. Many other things we would like to tell you that would be to your advantage, but to show you much better, you are invited to call and see our stock. We do not brag about ours as the big store, for we do not have to; we show it when you see it. We would not have to blow about any of our claims if you would come and see the goods, and prices would prove us.

Hutchison's Bargain Store,

Nos. 169 and 171 Front Street,

Marietta, Ohio.

Death is Not Discouraged.

In a symposium on longevity, the Chicago Times-Herald gives a number of articles written by aged people, who undertake to furnish for public consumption the draught of longevity from the fountain of life. Most of them are in favor of fresh air and plenty of exercise. One advocates a great deal of sleep, and another says people sleep too much. Judge L. B. Otis, who is 80 years of age, writes that he takes plenty of exercise and sleeps eight or ten hours a day and always takes an afternoon nap. He drinks mostly water, but uses coffee and tea in moderation, and is almost a teetotaler, but not quite so. Israel G. Smith, aged 83 years, is a moderate eater and a total abstainer. Mrs. Mary Ann Otis, who is 98, considers moderation in eating and total abstinence from cakes and pies as the rule for living to be 100 years old.

Mr. Fernando Jones, who is a member of the Hundred-Year Club, and pledged to live to be a century old, says he never goes to bed the same day he gets up. He thinks people sleep too much, and sleeping in the daytime is especially reprehensible. Mr. P. M. Blodgett, who is 90, reached that advanced age by voting the Republican ticket and avoiding tobacco liquor and drugs. Horace T. Yates is 85 and attributes his longevity to currying horses. A good horse, he says, exudes health-giving vapor from his skin. Andrew Jackson Galloway is 86 and believes in generous living. The British aristocracy, he says, as a rule, are high livered and long lived. "Good generous living is, therefore, my motto for longevity," he adds. Mrs. Mary Beecher is 81 and keeps a clear conscience, doesn't fret and is moderate in all things.

Mrs. Lizzie Alken, Baptist missionary, attributes her long life of 83 years to plenty of exercise, a cheerful spirit and plain living. Dr. N. S. Davis, aged 83, recommends plenty of sleep, good but simple fare and no drink but pure water. Dr. Adam Miller says violent exercise is murderous. He is 90 years old and knows. Dr. J. B. Walker says pure malt liquors are conducive to health. He believes that horseback riding and plenty of ventilation tend to longevity and idleness kills more people than work. Paul Cornell, who is 78 years old, no healthy man of that age is old. He attributes his good health to keeping away from doctors and drugs. But the doctors will continue to thrive, the druggists to roll in affluence, and, incidentally, the undertaker has no prospect of idle poverty.—Commercial Tribune.

Booker T. Washington.

Booker T. Washington is the Moses of the African people in the new world. He has been accepted by his race and the white people of the north and south as the man who shall lead a great branch of the human family out of the bondage of darkness and ignorance into usefulness and helpfulness, and he measures up to the requirements. Mr. Washington is a man who places chief stress upon the indisputable fact that the black man will rise as he lifts himself, a rule which applies not only to the black man, but the white man as well. In the hands of the colored folks of the United States is the destiny of the negro race. In the hands of men like Booker Washington there is no question as to what it will be. There is no question any way.

The negro has practically passed the point where he looks to political aid to determine his future for him, and he has undertaken to compel a station in social life by making himself indispensable in that station. The world will take the negro, or the white man, or any other man, for just what he is worth. If he can make himself of use to the world he has command of the situation. Booker Washington would have the colored man educate himself and train his hand and discipline his mind and his faculties that he may bear a share of the country's burden. Then a place will be found for him. A place is found for him now, but as fast as he is equipped for better work the world will offer.

There was never a superfluity of good men in any age or in any country. It is the poorer ones who are always in excess of demand. Paul Dunbar gets more money for writing books than he did for running an elevator in an Ohio town. But it is because he does it well. And because he does it well nobody stops to inquire about his color. When the world is well served it asks no questions as to the ancestry of the servitor. When the negro does other things better than he hews the wood and draws the water, the world will have him do the other things, because the world is particular to have good things. Booker Washington has outlined the path, and he is leading his people in it. His work will win, because there is no such thing as stopping a movement that concerns a race of 8,000,000 useful and helpful people.—Pittsburgh Times.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away. To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magic, take the wonder, wonder, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1.00. Guaranteed. Booklets and sample free. Address: Harding-Kemmer Co., Chicago or New York.

Nothing for a Bait Day. Peter Campbell, a well-to-do farmer, living near Dunbar, in 60 years old, says the Sioux City Journal, and has never owned an umbrella.

Pioneers Celebrate. Warren, O., April 18.—A notable event was the celebration of the sixty-fourth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones, residing near Warren. They are Western Reserve pioneers, and still active.

Baked Alive to Cure Rheumatism.

Being purely a scientific treatment it is called "spragging," but a plain-spoken layman would call the process "baking," and the apparatus an oven, inasmuch as suffering human beings are placed in it, all except the heads, and made to endure a temperature of 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

The first experiment was made in Bellevue Hospital in the presence of many of the most distinguished physicians in the city.

The patient was Dr. John H. Sullivan, of No. 209 East Twenty-fifth street, and the trouble he wishes to be rid of is acute articular rheumatism. Many other diseases, including pneumonia, bronchitis, gout, arthritis, heart disease, Bright's disease, lockjaw, hydrophobia and obesity, is this apparatus, called the "Sprague," after A. M. V. Sprague, its inventor, expected to cure.

The apparatus consists of steel cylinders which inclose the body, arms and legs. The cylinders have linings of copper, brass and nickel, asbestos ribs of cork, asbestos-treated wood and cotton drilling.

Burners with big smokestacks supply the heat, and there are many tubes through which fresh superheated air is drawn in and the perspiration-laden air driven out.

The Sprague was set up in the Sturgis Pavilion and Dr. Sullivan readily agreed to become the first victim. The burners were lighted. The temperature mounted with great rapidity. When Dr. Sullivan was experiencing a temperature of 400 degrees it was thought sufficient.

Cold wet cloths were kept on Dr. Sullivan's head and he was given a sip of water every few minutes. After 40 minutes of this baking he was taken out, rolled in heavy blankets and laid on a padded table. Fifteen minutes later muscular nurses gave him a Swedish massage.

All the physicians, including Dr. Sullivan, declared that the experiment was completely successful and that the apparatus will revolutionize the treatment of certain diseases.

Dr. George L. Kessler, of Brooklyn, reports a case of a patient weighing 218 pounds being reduced to 180 pounds in 15 minutes by the Sprague. He has remained at the later weight ever since.—New York World.

GET LAFAYETTE CARRIAGE.

Paris Commissioners Finally Obtain the Relief for United States Exhibit.

The old Lafayette carriage was consigned to the care of the Paris commission the other day for transportation to Paris, where it will be given a place by Commissioner General Peck in the United States building. The carriage is the property of the Studebaker Brothers, of Chicago. The carriage was built under the orders of the United States government in 1824, when Lafayette announced his intention of visiting this country. It was placed at his service upon his arrival and served as his conveyance during his tour of the country. In it he received the homage of the people whom he had assisted in freeing.

After his departure the vehicle passed through the hands of several persons until it reached its present owners, who have preserved it carefully. It is in good condition and will prove of considerable interest to Frenchmen. The carriage will be used at the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in July, after which it will be returned to the transportation department of the United States exhibit, where it will remain until the exposition closes.

SCHEME TO BUILD ISLAND.

E. F. Cragin Plans Elevators in New York Bay to Attract Grain Business.

Applications for a lease of about 45 acres of riparian land, lying between Bedloe and Ellis islands, made to the harbor board of New Jersey by Edward F. Cragin, formerly of Chicago, was granted the other day. It is said to be the purpose of Mr. Cragin and others to construct an island in the bay and on it to erect grain elevators in number and capacity to attract to this port the grain trade of the west.

Mr. Cragin said the railroads could reach the elevators by trestles from the New Jersey shore and canal-boats and ocean vessels could find them easy of access. He is convinced that within two years elevators can be built that will reduce the handling of grain in New York from 1 1/2 to 2 cents a bushel, and will overcome the differential in favor of other cities. The lease is to run for 99 years at the rental of \$1,000 a year for the first five years, \$7,500 a year for the next five years, and \$20,000 annually for the remainder of the term. Approval of the lease by the United States authorities is necessary before the improvements, estimated to cost \$3,000,000, can be begun.

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"Sapho" Burlesquers.

Don't be afraid of Sapho. It is an event in theatricals to be remembered, from every point of view. It is worth seeing, spectacularly, scenically, artistically and sensationally. Notwithstanding the cry of interference of mayors of cities, chiefs of police, etc., you need have no fear. They will not make any objections for the best of reasons; there is absolutely no ground for objections from a moral point of view. The play points a moral as does Zaza, Camille, but with really less objectionable features than either of them. Auditorium Monday night, April 23. M. G. SEIPEL, Mgr.

"The Little Host."

No better vehicle could have been adopted for presenting Corinne to the theatre goers than the "Jolly Little Host," which will be seen for the first time in this city at the Auditorium on Tuesday night, April 24, for the reason that it furnishes that clever artist with a part for interpretation that is in perfect accord with her talent. She has for years diligently sought a play that would afford proper scope for her talent for comedy and Manager Junius Howe, without doubt, filled the bill by the acquisition of the "Jolly Little Host." He has gone further and provided her, irrespective of monetary considerations with a supporting company, which, in point of absolute merit, easily eclipses any organization with which she has been previously supported and has staged the play with such lavish generosity that a most perfect production is assured. "It is to laugh" seems to be the keynote upon which the production depends, and if incessant and hearty laughter means anything, it is certainly indicated that at least that object is attained. Seats on sale, this morning at Gates' book store. L. M. LUCHS, Mgr.

Automobile for the Use of the Chinese Minister.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, who will go to St. Petersburg in the early summer as the diplomatic representative of his country, will leave the United States in a blaze of glory. His departure will be delayed until after the automobile meet to be held here. He is a devotee of the horseless carriage, and is making great preparations for the coming meeting. He is having built in New York, along lines planned by himself, a gorgeous automobile. It will be of the phaeton type. The body will be painted a brilliant oriental yellow and the velvet upholstery will be of the same hue. It will seat four persons.

Mr. Wu has been spending much time lately learning to manipulate an automobile. At present he hires a machine and takes a spin every morning. He is sanguine of accomplishing great feats in his new chariot, and has already challenged Miss Hangelmuller, Miss Cassant and Miss Merriam to race with him.

Mr. Wu is mildly surprised that a yellow vehicle could arouse so much interest. Yellow, he says, is a very quiet color in Oriental countries, and, with white, is considered as a half mourning combination. Mme. Hangelmuller has an automobile of Prussian blue, Senator Depue one of deep red, while Senator Wolcott prefers a jaunty trap of light brown, with black trimmings.

Mr. Wu will take his gaudy equipage to Russia. He says it will be one of the souvenirs of his stay in the Western world which he will cherish the most.—Washington Spe. New York World.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Henry S. Clark, deceased. The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Henry S. Clark, late of Washington county, Ohio, deceased. Dated this 23 day of April, A. D. 1900.

MARTHA J. CLARK, Underwood & Lundy, attorneys.

Office No. 304 Front Street, Opposite Soldiers' Monument. Residence No. 118 Front Street. Tel. 1000.

W. E. SYKES, C. C. MIDDLESWAY, Attorneys at Law. Office in Room 8, Mills Building, corner of Union Block, over Charles Bitts's Jewelry Store, Front street, below Putnam.

DR. R. L. GRIFPIN, Dentist, Office 301 Front Street, Opp. old Soldiers' Monument.

H. B. COEN, Attorney at Law, Room 12 and 14 Knox-Savage Building, Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio.

G. W. STRECKER, Lawyer, Knox-Savage Building Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio.

SWARTZ, Attorney at Law, Room 1, Leader Building.

DR. C. V. DYE, Dentist, Marietta, Ohio, 222 Front Street, over Boston Millinery Store. Gas administered.

DR. G. W. EDDY, Office No. 304 Front Street, Opposite Soldiers' Monument. Residence No. 118 Front Street. Tel. 1000.

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The Greatest Docks in the World.

Liverpool provides for its shipping by the most ample, elaborate and perfect system of harbor accommodations the world has ever seen; indeed, there is nothing that faintly resembles it anywhere else. And, wonderful as these docks are, there is nothing final about them, as they are constantly being reconstructed to meet all the requirements of present day ships. But the real problem before Liverpool is not how rivals are to be kept off and "beaten" but how the new questions raised by the progress of science of ship building are to be met and solved successfully. Immense vessels of the 600 and 700 foot kind now building predicated a dry dock 1000 feet long. Liverpool has already one, the longest in the world, 950 feet long, and another is being built at the present moment that will be fully 1000 feet in length. When we remember that the first dock at Liverpool was built nearly 200 years ago, and what the size of the biggest ship was at that time, it will very easily be understood that the older portions of the Liverpool system consist of small, narrow docks, while those more recently constructed are large and commodious. There are rather more than 100 wet and dry docks, tidal basins and connecting locks, all strung along the seven or eight miles of the Liverpool shore of the Mersey. The smallest dock is not much more than an acre in water area, but the largest, the Alexandria dock, with its three branches, covers upwards of thirty-three acres. The total water area of the Liverpool system is more than 385 acres, affording a quay space of over twenty-five miles.

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